

SPORTS



PRG sportsmen, participants in a 33-km peace race held under the motto, "Athletics for Peace, Against Nuclear Weapons", finishing in Brno.

Photo ADN-TASS

Tournament is over and still continues

The women's interzonal chess tournament in Zheleznovodsk has formally ended but by no means. The thing is that 15 scheduled rounds named the holders of only two places to the next stage, the challengers' tournament — Soviet Grandmaster Maria Lutinskaya who came out on top with 11 points, and Wu Mingchou of China who ran up half a point behind.

The third place will be decided in an extra match of six games by Lyudmila Zaitseva of the USSR and Agnieszka Brusman of Poland who shared third-fourth place with ten points each. They will play in Zheleznovodsk too.

In a word, the tournament ended in the same way as a men's one in Tunis, where Viktor Gavrikov and Alexander Chernin shared third-fourth place. In their extra match just ended in Moscow, International Master Chernin beat Grandmaster Gavrikov 3.5-2.5.

Meanwhile, the second women's interzonals, which after three passes, continues in Yerevan. As many as four events are still to be held after six rounds — Maria Alexandriya and Nana Iashvili, both of the USSR, as well as Pia Cramling of Sweden and Diana Nucu of Romania.

There are two women's interzonals at all, while the men have three. Two of them are already over, and the third one continues in Biel, Switzerland. After seven rounds the leaders are Soviet Grandmasters Andrei Sokolov and Raisel Vaganyan who have 5.5 points each, and the third Soviet participant, experienced Lev Polugayevsky has four points.

Viktor BAKIN

Sanctions eased

Having considered an appeal by the English Football Association over the ban on international play in all countries for the English clubs following the tragic events in Heusden, FIFA has somewhat changed its original ruling allowing English teams to enter international tournaments outside Europe.

English clubs will be banned from play in Europe indefinitely and Liverpool — for yet another three years.

African Games to be held in Kenya

The 4th African Games, which have been adjourned several times, are to take place in Kenya on August 8-22, 1987, said in Nairobi a spokesman for the Kenyan Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

These pictures were taken during wrestling training session and a gymnastic contest at the new sports complex in Moscow. Every day the complex receives more than five thousand students from vocational schools and technical colleges for training in various sporting activities. There are also training sections for children and elderly people.

Photos by Alexander YOKOV

Jubilee championship of 'musketeers'

The 40th world fencing championship has begun in Barcelona, Spain. The first event in the Blau-Gran Palace of Sport is the men's foil. The Soviet team is led by five-time world champion Alexander Romankov from Minsk.

According to specialists, there will be still competition in all individual and team events, for fencing is steadily gaining popularity in various countries, and

there are top-notch fencers in Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Italy, France, West Germany, the GDR and China.

The Soviet team mainly comprises winners and medalists of a national championship held a month ago in Moscow, the team's chief coach and many-time world champion Vladimir Nazlymov told a TASS correspondent. Together with noted masters like Romankov, sabre fencer

July 21.

Games a year away

According to the Prensa Latina news agency, a congress of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization has ended in the town of Santiago de los Caballeros in the Dominican Republic. The participants heard reports by the organizing committee of the 15th Central American and Caribbean Games due to start in the Dominican Republic on July 5, 1986.

For the first time yet the organization decided to hold some events in other countries — rowing in Mexico, field hockey in Jamaica, and fencing in Cuba.

It was reported that according to preliminary estimates over 3,000 athletes will attend.

ICE HOCKEY: A NEW START

Soviet ice-hockey teams have started warming up for the new season, and fans hope that the national team will regain the world title and that the leaders CAC and Moscow Dynamo will face stronger domestic opposition this time — the national team sorely needs new blood.

We have already reported that the championship, getting under way on September 20, will have a new format. All the points the teams score from alert to finish will count to make all of them go out in every game and not hope to begin from scratch in the final tournament.

In December will enter the first "Izvestia" tournament in Moscow together with CSK Slovan, Finland, Canada, and will play 10 games with Sweden in 1987. In March with the IBC, April with Finland — but of each time.

Preparing for the world and European championships, to be held on April 13-23 next year in Moscow, the national team will play several international games.

In early September this year it will take on world champions Czechoslovakia in three games.

An episode in a match between the Second National and the Youth Soviet teams played at the Moscow sports tournament. The match was experienced players won 3-2. This was the second match of the tournament. The first was played in the international tournament like the 1981 Summer Student Games in Japan, the World Championships in Italy, Games of the Friendly Armed Forces in Poland, the International Team and the International Team which was victorious in the tournament.

Price 5 kopeks

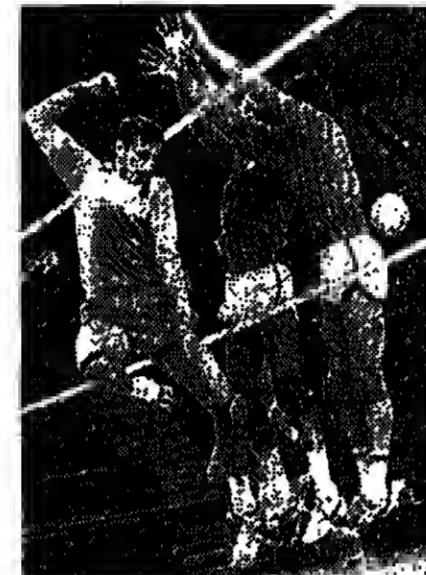


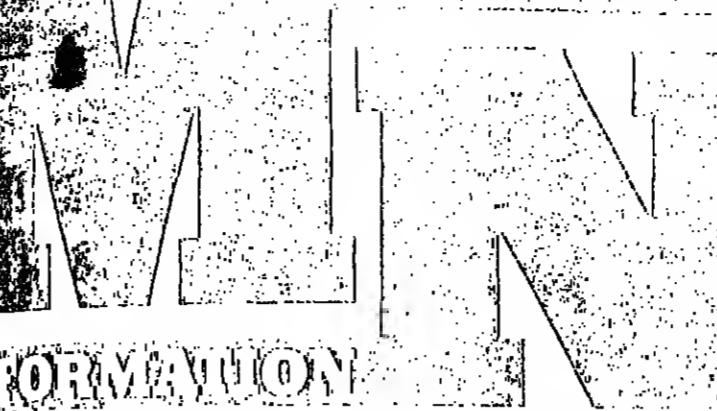
Photo: S. P. Pechkin

There will be 12 initial matches at the first stage, while the second one will already have only ten in competition. Specialists see the championship as the chief test for players simultaneously aspiring for spots on the national team.

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By V. V. Slobodkin



POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of national economic development in the first half of this year and outlined the tasks of Party and economic agencies and People's Soviets. The accomplishment of the 1985 annual plan and the five-year plan in general. It was noted that in the first six months of this year there was a further growth in the economy and in the population's living standards. Efforts to overcome the pitfalls in the development of the national economy in the winter period have been successful. The volume of industrial production over the six months increased by 3.1 per cent, including 4.2 per cent in

The Politbureau discussed further development of new methods in economic management and reinforcement of their effect on intensification of scientific and technological progress.

As a result of this meeting the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers established the main directions in their efforts to further improve the economic mechanism. It is planned to further increase incentives for work collectives and all links in the national economy so as to increase the effectiveness and technical level of production, as well as the quality of their output. Greater opportunities will be given to enterprises to distribute at their own discretion funds for production expansion, socio-cultural activities and housing construction. The list of government ministries now employing new management methods will be increased in 1986.

The Politbureau meeting examined further construction of the Bajkal-Amur Main Railway Line.

Also deliberated on were the results of M. S. Gorbachov's talks with Milka Planinc, Chairwoman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, who was on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union as well as N. A. Yel'yanov's discussions with the latter. It was noted that these meetings had again confirmed the inviolable friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia and the two countries' mutual desire to expand cooperation in all spheres on the basis of the principles embodied in their joint documents.

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Peace vessel sabotaged in New Zealand

London. The explosion which sank "The Rainbow Warrior" was an attempt to liquidate the leaders of the International environmental union, which opposes the French nuclear tests in the Pacific, said one of the directors of the organization P. Moore. Speaking in Oakland, New Zealand, he said that the union's members are full of resolve to continue the campaign against the French experiments with nuclear weapons on the Mururoa Atoll. The "Rainbow Warrior" is the flagship of a flotilla of vessels on which peace champions from many countries in the region planned to sail out from New Zealand early next month for

the shores of French Polynesia on an expedition of protest against the nuclear tests France has been carrying out for more than ten years on the Mururoa Atoll. However, the time bomb blast made the ship's hull leak, and it capsized. One crew member was killed in the attack.

The sabotage in Oakland's harbour had other far-reaching aims. By exploding a bomb on board a peace ship, some forces have attempted to put pressure on the Government of New Zealand which is firm in its opposition to nuclear-free zones and which refused to allow ships carrying nuclear weapons into its territorial waters.

KRYTRONS FOR A PAKISTANI BOMB

New York. With US connivance the military regime of Pakistan has made yet another step to developing its own nuclear weapons.

The ABC TV network quotes so-called "intelligence sources" as saying that Islamabad has secretly obtained a large batch of special electronic devices of American make used in nuclear bomb fuses. These devices known as krytrons have already arrived at a secret nuclear centre outside Islamabad which

are actively developing nuclear weapons.

Last month Pakistani scientists held a successful test of an explosive device similar to that used in nuclear charges. Americans experts think that thus Pakistan has made a big step to possessing a nuclear bomb, the network points out.

Krytrons are produced by the world's only firm located in the town of Waltham, Mass., USA, the EG and G Inc., and cannot be exported without US Departmental licences.

The problem of 'two Koreas' can be solved

Pyongyang. The unshakable position which the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take consists in the struggle against all and every intrigue aimed at perpetuation of the country being split in "two Koreas" and in a desire to solve the problem of unification by peaceful means of the negotiating table, said the DPRK's President, General Sec-

retary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Kim Il Sung. In an interview to the Japanese magazine "Sekai", he said that "in order to have a successful dialogue between the North and the South, the two sides must direct their efforts to create a situation favourable for this, and to confirm their sincere desire to find practical ways for unification.



Another Easter Island mystery.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybolko

West Germany steps up its military aid to Turkey

Bonn. The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has returned from an official visit to Turkey. Although the Chancellor expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks he had with the Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the President Kenan Evren, the political circles in West Germany are disappointed with the results of the visit.

Although the visit seemed auspicious since as an associated member Turkey is hitched to the Common Market, there are nearly a million and a half of the

Turkish gastarbeiter working in West Germany and both countries are partners in NATO, the visit was marked by profound discord.

One of the few tangible results of the visit has been expan-

sion in the military cooperation between the two NATO allies. The West German visitor has promised to increase West German military aid in the next year and a half from 130 to 180 million DM. However, from helping Turkey to resolve its economic problems this will make them even more difficult.

AIDING AND ABETTING TERRORISM

New York. The US House of Representatives has voted 311 to 103 on military support for the terrorist gangs operating in Africa by abrogating the R. G. Amendment. The "Initiative" was previously supported by 140 to 133 AFRA Party.

While the Clark Amendment was in effect (it was passed in 1978) UNITA, grouping some millions of dollars along CIA channels, using terror to sabotage to destabilize the Angolan Government of the People's Republic of Angola, is now on this support of the AFRA.

The democratic transforma-

tion over the past few years,

for A. Garcia, have been

substantial changes in

the spirit of the inequitable re-

lations between Latin America

and the developed capitalist

countries. The fight for genuine

independence is spreading

throughout the continent. At pre-

sent, Latin America is

playing an increasingly impor-

tant role in the international

arena and its countries are in-

creasingly seeking the establish-

ment of equitable and just state-

relations, and its governments

are increasingly taking a more

active role in the political and eco-

nomic affairs of their people.

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

• A GRADUATION WORK — A MOBILE HOME FOR SHEPHERDS HEATED BY SOLAR ENERGY — PRESENTED FOR DEFENCE AT THE KAZAKHSTAN (A REPUBLIC IN THE EAST OF THE USSR) AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, WAS HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND RECOMMENDED FOR PRODUCTION. Every other student of Kezekh agricultural college is now engaged in research. Last year alone about 40 graduation projects of final year students were introduced on the forms of the republic.

• THE SECOND ONE-MILLION-KILOWATT UNIT OF THE ZAPOROZHYE ATOMIC POWER STATION IN THE UKRAINE IS NOW PRODUCING CURRENT. Less than seven months have passed since its first reactor went into operation. Over this short period of time 2,300 million kilowatt-hours of energy, generated on nuclear fuel, were added to the Single Power Grid of the country's European part.

• THE FIRST GRADUATES FROM KUVBYSHY AVIATION INSTITUTE (A CITY ON THE VOLGA) — ENGINEERS WORKING ON OPTICAL QUANTUM GENERATORS — HAVE GOT ASSIGNMENTS TO THEIR JOBS. The Institute is one of the first in the country to train such specialists. Among its other graduates are engineers in laser thermal treatment, welding, cutting and alloying metals, as well as developers of industrial control laser systems.

**LASER HELPS
GROW CRYSTALS**

Soviet physicists have suggested the use of laser for growing various crystals, such as sapphire, ruby, and saphire. A small laser of low capacity is enough to obtain crystals in a few minutes.

The method of artificial cultivation of crystals has been known for a long time. There are many industrial factories in the USSR producing goods for the jewelry and food industries, optics, electronics, and other branches. The new laser factory not only speeds up the process. It helps control them, i.e. develops crystals of different shapes and weight.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS
**MINOR NATIONALITIES
IN GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE**

More than one-fourth of residents in eight out of the 15 Soviet constituent republics represent nationalities who are not native to these places. In Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and most of the twenty autonomous republics such "outliers" are more than half of the population. They all enjoy broad representation in government and legislature, writes the magazine *POLITICHESKAYA SAKHOBRAZOVANIE* (Political self-government). The deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are of 63 nationalities. Represented in the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics are nationalities who make up tens and even hundreds of a per cent of their population. In the local Soviets, the percentage of deputies which are from nationalities, small numerically but having a attachment within the USSR, is, as a rule, higher than their proportion in the population. The percentage of deputies who are from Khakass, Altayans, Balkars, Yakuts and Buryats is 1.5 to 2.5 times higher than their percentage of the country's residents.

Also represented in government and legislature are such nationalities which have no national attachment in the Soviet Union. Millions of Germans, Poles, Kurds, Koreans and people of other nationalities, or fully-hedged citizens of this country which has become native for them. Among the deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics elected in February 1985, there are Bulgarians, Poles, Germans, Greeks, Uighurs, Kurds, Koreans and representatives of other nationalities.

COTTON PICKERS

Uzbekistan is a republic of hot sun and cotton, therefore the republic's key industrial branches serve the cotton-growing and processing industry. The republic is the country's major supplier of farm machines for this branch of agriculture. It boasts of leading research institutes, design bureaus and plants engaged in designing and producing machines for Soviet cotton growing. The main enterprises of this branch are the Tashkent, Uzbek and Chirchik farm machine plants, as well as Krasny Dvugatel. They manufacture cotton pickers, row-crop tractors, cotton seeders, cultivators, bonking, pollinating and apiculture machines.

Uzbek workers and engineers thoroughly thought over the development of the first cotton picker. After comprehensive tests its mass production began on September 13, 1981. Since then many different models of reliable and easily operated machines came down the plant's conveyor. Ordinary two-row tractors were replaced with the four- and six-row "Uzbekista" machines. The plant has started the production of machines for long-fibre and seed varieties of cotton, as well as special tractors which pick cotton from the ground.

Today the Tashkent tractor plant annually turns out about 7,000 tractors of six modifications



used for picking more than 70 per cent of Uzbek cotton. The plant's output is much in demand in our country and abroad. Its machines are exported to Latin America, Europe, Asia and African countries.

BYELORUSSIAN SHALES ARE PROFITABLE TO DEVELOP

The combustible shales of Byelorussia are fit for profitable commercial processing. This conclusion was made by specialists who completed a major cycle of research within the framework of the republican comprehensive scientific and technical programme, "Shales".

The reserves of the combustible stone, discovered in Belarus, are calculated of billions of tonnes, but its quality leaves much to be desired. Unlike the Estonians (a Baltic republic), the Byelorussian shales contain little organic substance which is scattered in the rock by small inclusions and so evenly that the application of existing methods of separation is senseless.

In search of a new method of separation of the organic part of shale from mineral benthos, re-

searchers studied the possibility of using ultrasound, curvilinear magnetic field and electronic bombardment. The processing conditions, discovered by them, made it possible to considerably increase the output of organic substance, bringing it to 40 per cent. This proved sufficient for the subsequent thermal treatment to become profitable.

The programme "Shales" involves the solution of the problem to enhance the growth of the power potential of Byelorussia. It is envisaged to obtain from the combustible stone products fit for "potting" out synthetic fuel.

The new type of fuel will help reduce or, at least, prevent for a long time and of the former level the amount of fuel brought in from beyond the

NEW ENGINEERING FRONTIERS

Engineering plays a key role so far as retooling in the national economy and scientific and technological revolution is concerned, writes the weekly *BKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. In the current 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) engineering has been developing faster than other industries.

Between 1981 and 1984, the volume of engineering production grew by 20 per cent while the entire industrial output increased only by 10 per cent. Still higher rates were recorded in the power, chemical and petrochemical engineering as well as in the manufacture of instruments and some other branches of engineering.

Much has been done, yet today the rate of growth in the industry is hardly satisfactory. This has been pointed out in the Party's latest documents very straightforwardly, notes the paper. The technical level of the output and production in engineering does not meet present-day demands imposed by the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The scale and the character of the tasks facing engineering demand a profound transformation of its production and technological base.

That is why in the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) attitude to the entire engineering complex will be radically changed.

Capital investments in engineering will increase 1.8-2 times as compared with the previous five years. The money involved will be invested, first and foremost, in the modernization of engineering, including the development of industries serving as the main catalyst in scientific and technological progress. In such spheres as microelectronics, computer technologies, and manufacture of instruments — in fact, of the entire electronics complex.

GENETICIANS DESIGN PLANTS

It is now possible to design a cell and on this basis grow out of separate molecules, Arodenchenko K. S. from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences writes in *PRAVDA*. K. S. Sytnik, who is also director of the N. Kholodny Institute of Botany believes that selection has approached the understanding of the mechanism of malignant growth of the cell, appreciate the genetic of tumour reactions, and study the fine structure of animal and plant genes.

This and other genetic engineering discoveries have turned a biologist into a designer of genes and designer of new unheard-of organisms. It is known that such medical preparations as insulin, somatotropin and interferon are now produced on an industrial scale and are being introduced on a part of

the plant. In the industry is hardly satisfactory. This has been pointed out in the Party's latest documents very straightforwardly, notes the paper. The technical level of the output and production in engineering does not meet present-day demands imposed by the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The scale and the character of the tasks facing engineering demand a profound transformation of its production and technological base.

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Making fertilizers with water

Leningrad experts have developed an original method for obtaining potash fertilizers which rules out the highly-power-intensive mining and concentration methods. It is used for places like Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic, where the depth of mineral deposits is high. Seismicity makes it impossible to exploit underground minerals by traditional methods.

The new technology uses holes in the soil layer and columns of pipes are driven through it. Water drives the salt from a brine well pumped into the seam into the pipes' joints. By a special water is pumped out of the surface and processed.

In addition to products in molten solutions, under sun rays in special bags in winter, under the influence of cold, the ready fertilizer becomes crystallized. Besides, no granulation is required, the salt is applied to the soil in the way the national harvest receives an additional benefit — extracting mineral fertilizer.

The Festival torch is very beautiful and elegant. Artist designer Boris Rogachov made it look like a blossoming flower. It is 67 centimetres high and weighs 200 grammes. There is a flower in the golden bud on top. The middle part is beaded like the emblem of youth — the torch, the bottom of which is a sphere of stainless steel, is saturated with grey-blue colour.

The torch will take place on August 2, i.e. the last working day of the Festival. The delegates will attend it after debates and discussions and, on the eve of the Festival's conclusion will be presented at the bell.

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The bell means a festive mood, says chief producer of the theatre A. Chelyzovkin. We will have 2,000 young men and women, who'll come to the bell, to have the sincere feeling

of unity when it does not matter what language your neighbour is speaking.

There are many surprises in store for the guests. Not

disclosing the secrets of organizers I

will say that even the water

surface of the Moscow River will be used. In the concert hall there

will be dances, games and various

numbers and everyone will

enjoy to the full.

ANNA MITROKHINA

The hall means a festive mood, says chief producer of the theatre A. Chelyzovkin. We will have 2,000 young men and women, who'll come to the bell, to have the sincere feeling

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

SERGEI STADLER



In Paris, a year later he got no more prize at the J. Sibelius contest. Stadler enrolled in conservatoire already as an experienced musician. Victory at the international Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow confirmed his talents. High technical skill and considerable artistic experience — this in the first highlight along the creative road of not hardly over 20. First-class graduation diploma from the conservatoire was presented to him ahead of time.

Stadler is a possessed violinist, a musician. He used to work tirelessly every day. His aim was to subject the instrument to his will and master the secrets of technicalism...

One can form an idea about the outstanding achievements of the violinist of leaps by his programmes on the bicentenary of Niccolò Paganini. Not all his colleagues would decide on such a peculiarfeat: to play brilliantly is one evening all the 24 caprices of the great Genoese, and repeat this many times in Leningrad, Moscow and other cities. Generally speaking, Stadler's playbill deserves the closest study. His repertoire includes, naturally, music which constitutes the main treasure of violin players: concertos by Brahms, Sibelius, Shostakovich and Prokofiev, complicated sonatas, popular pieces. But his work has importance beyond this. Greatly respected is the teaching activity of the young musician, his own sense of initiative. Stadler is planning to perform all the violin pieces of Sibelius... To mark the 300th Bach Jubilee he has thought of something grand: a series of concerts at which all the works written by the great composer for violin will be played...

Large-scale performances are no hindrance to the musician to try himself at teaching: he has begun to work at the chets of violins and violas of the conservatoire, where young men of his age are students.

Every day he takes his bands to the precise Stradivari — so instrument entreated him from the state collection. Every day he begins to play as if for the first time. Without being possessed the road to the summit of mastery is impossible.

By BARUTCHEVA

The creative career of Sergei Stadler, one of the best Soviet violinists, suggests that he was born under a lucky planet. His smile upon him as boy. He was born in beautiful Leningrad, a majestic city famous for its culture, and brought up in a family of professional musicians. His mother has for 25 years been playing to the group of violins of the celebrated philharmonic orchestra under the baton of Vaygeny Arovinsky. His mother is a pianist and has been working for so many years in the conservatoire. Therefore, it is no wonder that from infancy this son was drawn into the world of music, attended rehearsals and concerts, sat at the piano and began playing violin. The music being too taught by the family atmosphere, with creative spirit abounding in it, was hard and serious work.

He's so did not have to "fight" his way to top and recognition. At a specialized music school under Leningrad conservatoire the boy immediately demonstrated. In the 6th class he scored his first major success of the competition Concertino-Prague-70. He won the next prize in 1979 at the M. Loog and J. Thibout competition

Interest in the literature of developing countries

The USSR Writers Union has instituted two annual prizes for best translations and popularization of works by writers of Asian and African countries in the Soviet Union, said Gennady Chornenko, Executive Secretary of the Soviet Committee for Relations With Afro-Asian Writers.

Public interest in the literature of the peoples of the two continents is growing in the Soviet Union, he said. We initiated recently the publication of a 12-volume library of selected works by Afro-Asian writers. It includes the best works by writers of the two continents written over the last quarter of a century. Such an edition was undertaken for the first time in world practice.

The Soviet publishers of fiction and poetry issue permanent series titled "Eastern Almanac".

The almanac "Africa", and "Oriental Poetry". The publication of 15-volume libraries of contemporary literature of Vietnam and Mongolia is being completed.

The "Contemporary Prose Writers" series, very popular with Soviet readers, includes one-volume collections of works by such noted writers of Asia and Africa, as Krishan Chander, Razipuram, Krishnaswami Ne-

rayan (India), To Hoai (Vietnam), Ngugi Wa Thiongo (Kenya), Chinua Achebe (Nigeria). About five thousand titles of works by writers of over 40 countries of Asia and Africa have been brought out in the Soviet Union during the years of Soviet power. They came out in a total of about two hundred thousand copies in 60 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Soviet films on GDR screens

The people of the German Democratic Republic are familiar with the Soviet cinema art. About 40 new Soviet motion pictures, dubbed at DEFA Studios, appear on the country's screens annually. A large-scale propagation of Soviet films in the country started in June 1945, a few weeks after liberation from the

billions fascism. At that time a group of German film experts began to dub "Ivan the Terrible" by S. Eisenstein. Since then the DEFA Studios have "translated" into German 1,700 Soviet films. Currently they are working on "Leo Tolstoy", "Tales of Desires" and "Tales of Waandering".

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Shooting is nearly over in Kostroma of mass scenes in the two-part feature film "Boris Godunov", a screen version of an immortal tragedy by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. The Moscow shooting crew is led by People's Artist of the USSR Sergei Bondarchuk who also plays the leading role. During the shooting the site of the Ipatiev museum-preserve, which attracts lots of tourists, was turned into the Moscow of Boris Godunov's time and scenes were filmed on location. Props built by

local workmen were used.

In the photo: Shooting in progress outside the Ipatiev monastery. ■ Film director Sergei Bondarchuk (left) and cameraman V. Yusov.

BUSINESS

USSR-FRANCE: LINKS BETWEEN CAR-BUILDERS

practical symposium "Politics and Tourism" and acquisition with 110 in the republic. Guests, who came from different countries, attended the exhibition of the traditional republican song and dance festival to be held in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory and the 45th anniversary of Soviet Estonia, on July 20-21.

French companies are also making an important contribution to the implementation of extensive plans for modernizing Soviet car industry plants. Renault, for instance, has prepared a conceptual design of production of a new model, Moskvich-2141, at the Lenin Komsomol Car Works in Moscow. At present Renault specialists are working on technical specifications for this plant. The Stakli firm has supplied versatile transfer lines for the Lenin Komsomol end for Volga car plants.

As in previous years the main

export item is the Lada car

which has earned a good reputation for themselves on international markets. They are being supplied under an agreement between Aviaexport and Jacques

Reynier company. The model

VAZ-1107, with improved com-

fort standards, has been supplied

to the French market for over a

year now. It is the overall

volume of Soviet car exports to

France will considerably increase in 1983.

For its part, the Soviet Union

imports from France truck and

passenger car components, refrig-

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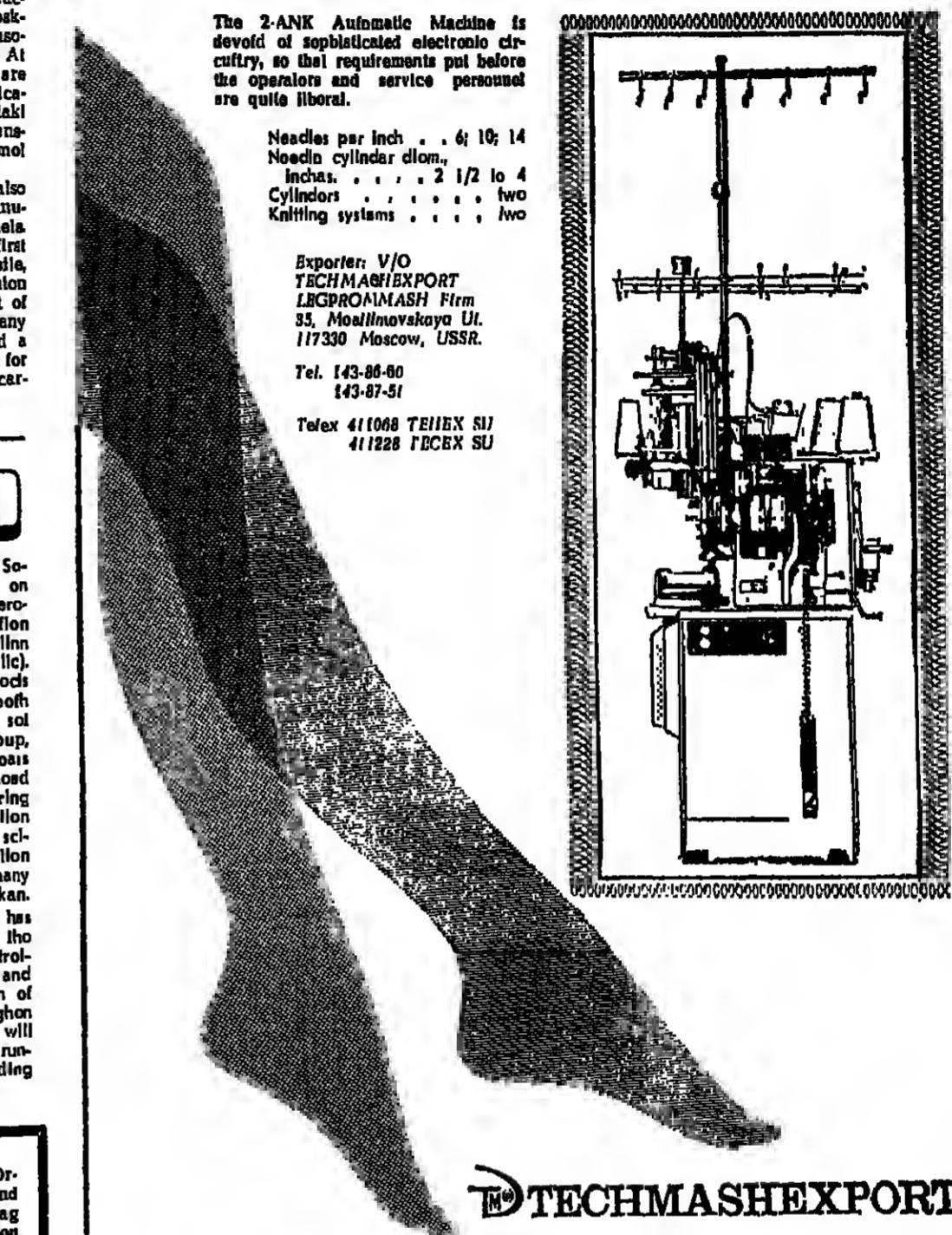
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TECHMASHEXPORT

FROM MUNICH TO KHABAROVSK BY TRAIN

The route of a special train, starting from Munich, ran through two continents. Its passengers — tourists from the Federal Republic of Germany — made a 1,000-kilometre odd journey to Khabarovsk, a city on the Amur River.

This trip was arranged for the tourists by the AER, jointly with Intourist and the USSR Ministry of Railways. Peter Jakobowski, the firm's representative, The growing interest in the Soviet Union and the life of its people has attracted tourists from different walks of life in Western Germany, people of different social origins and political views. Several stopovers in major Soviet cities were used for excursions and sightseeing. The majority of our tourists, P. Jakobowski goes on to say, are here for the first time and have seen for themselves the vast scope of economic development in the USSR. They have been eye-witnesses to goodwill and cordial

marks, the West German tourists returned home by air, while the Trans-Siberian express rated back to Munich with another big group of tourists (also from the FRG) who had arrived in the city on the Amur by air. This year more than 20 thousand foreign tourists will travel along the great Siberian tract by special trains, including the express "Rossiya".

After arriving in Khabarovsk by train and touring the land-

Philately



A one-sided postcard has been issued to mark the 60th anniversary of the birth of the USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pavel Belyayev, whose untimely death occurred in 1970. The postcard, with a 5-kopek stamp, also commemorates the 20th anniversary of his flight.

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